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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/083,719	02/26/2002	Robert Caspe	106201.122	3968
23483	7590	02/25/2005	EXAMINER	
WILMER CUTLER PICKERING HALE AND DORR LLP			DANIELS, ANTHONY J	
60 STATE STREET			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
BOSTON, MA 02109			2615	

DATE MAILED: 02/25/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

10/083,719

Applicant(s)

CASPE ET AL.

Examiner

Anthony J. Daniels

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– The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address –  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM  
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 2/26/2002
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 26 February 2002 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Drawings*

1. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they do not include the following reference sign(s) mentioned in the description: Plug-in Connection in Figure 2. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

2. Claims 1,3-5,10-12,14,15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Bianchi et al. (US 20030117499).

As to claim 1, Bianchi et al. teaches a system for use in presenting electronic images (see Figure 1), comprising: a battery powered camera (see Figure 1, digital still camera "18") comprising: an electronic image sensor generating an electronic image (*Electronic Image Sensors, which generate electronic images, are inherent parts of digital cameras.*); a television signal generator deriving a television signal from the electronic image (see Figure 2, audio/video generator "280"; *{Television signals are video signals; furthermore, TV "40" of Figure 1 will*

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*receive a signal to display from the digital still camera; it is inherent in the system of Bianchi et al. that the signal received will be a television signal.}); and a docking station connector (see Figure 1, mating electrical contacts “28” of digital still camera “18”) receiving the television signal and exposing the television signal (As seen from Figure 1, the only two connections from the camera to the TV are the electrical contacts (“28” and “24”), thereby making it inherent that the docking station connector (14) of the system of Figure 1 would receive, and eventually expose on the TV “40”, the aforementioned video signal.}); and a docking station (see Figure 1, docking station “14”, IR remote control “46”; {Note that examiner defines docking station of Bianchi et al. as the docking station “14” and the IR remote control “46” of Figure 1; particularly, in discussion of claim 11.}) comprising: a platform for receiving the battery powered camera in a docked position (see Figure 1, recessed area containing the electrical contacts “<sup>24</sup>~~14~~”; [0026], Lines 7-12, “When in docked position...”); a camera connector (see Figure 1, electrical contacts “24”) for receiving the television signal from the docking station connector of the battery powered camera (As seen from Figure 1, the only two connections from the camera to the TV are the electrical contacts (“28” and “24”), thereby making it inherent that the camera connector (24) of the system of Figure 1 would receive, from the docking station connector (28), the aforementioned video signal.}); and a television connector (see Figure 1, cable “38”) for supplying the television signal to television equipment (see Figure 1, TV “40”; [0033], Lines 5-10).*

As to claim 3, Bianchi et al. teaches the system of claim 1, wherein the television equipment includes video recording equipment (see [0033], Lines 10-13).

As to claim 4, Bianchi et al. teaches the system of claim 1, wherein the television equipment includes a VCR (see [0033], Lines 10-13).

As to claim 5, Bianchi et al. teaches the system of claim 1, wherein the television equipment includes a television screen (see Figure 1, screen on TV “40”).

As to claim 10, Bianchi et al. teaches the system of claim 1, wherein the nature of the television signal is independent of any microprocessor of the docking station (*The audio/video generation “280” of Figure 2 shows that this occurs in the digital still camera, thereby making the video signal independent of what happens in the docking station.*).

As to claim 11, Bianchi et al. teaches the system of claim 1, wherein: the docking station further comprises a user input button (see Figure 1, buttons on IR remote control “46”, IR receiver “44”) supplying a user input signal (see [0040], Lines 1-4) to the camera connector (see [0037]); and the docking station connector receives the user input signal from the camera connector (see [0037]).

As to claim 12, Bianchi et al. teaches the system of claim 1, wherein the battery powered camera includes a USB interface (see [0034], Lines 4-7).

As to claim 14, Bianchi et al. teaches the system of claim 1, wherein the battery powered camera includes semiconductor memory for storing multiple electronic images (*Semiconductor memories are inherent features of digital cameras.*)

As to claim 15, Bianchi et al. teaches the system of claim 1, wherein the battery powered camera, when in docked position, receives electrical power from the docking station (see [0042]).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bianchi et al. (see Patent Number above) in view of Takahashi et al. (US # 5,638,118).

As to claim 2, Bianchi et al. teaches the system of claim 1 and a television signal (see [0033], Lines 8-10). The claim differs from Bianchi et al. in that it further requires that the television signal include a composite signal.

In the same field of endeavor, Takahashi et al. teaches a composition means that forms a composite moving picture signal from a plurality of pictures taken of different exposure exposures (see Col. 1, Lines 63-67; Col. 2, Lines 1-8). In light of the teaching of Takahashi et al., it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the audio/video generator of Bianchi et al. to include the composition means of

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Takahashi et al., because an artisan of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that this means would allow for a widened dynamic range of the motion picture, which includes providing satisfactory images of a subject and its background (see Takahashi et al., Col. 2, Lines 33-41).

4. Claims 6,7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bianchi et al. (see Patent Number above).

As to claim 6, Bianchi et al. teaches the system of claim 1. Although Bianchi et al. does not explicitly teach using an RCA connector as the television connector, **Official Notice** is taken that the use of RCA connectors to provide audio/video information to electronic devices is well known and expected in the art. It would have been obvious to use such a connector as the television connector, because RCA Connectors provide an efficient, cost effective way to transfer audio/video information to electronic devices.

As to claim 7, Bianchi et al. teaches the system of claim 1. Although Bianchi et al. does not explicitly teach using a shrouded post connector as the docking station connector, **Official Notice** is taken that the use of shrouded post connectors to provide electrical connections between electronic instruments is well known and expected in the art. It would have been obvious to use a shrouded post connector to provide the connection of the docking station, because shrouded post connectors provide a dense interconnected package, which results in a more efficient use of the printed circuit board space.

5. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bianchi et al. (see Patent Number above) in view of Hwang et al. (US 20030048851).

As to claim 8, Bianchi et al. teaches the system of claim 1. The claim differs from Bianchi et al. in that it further requires that the battery-powered camera comprises a video guard signal generator supplying a video guard signal to the docking station connector; and the camera connector receives the video guard signal from the docking station connector when the battery powered camera is in a docked position.

In the same field of endeavor, Hwang et al. teaches the use of a video guard band word to identify the start of a video data burst (see [0076]). In light of the teaching of Hwang et al., it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the audio/video generation means of Bianchi et al. include a video guard band word generation means to apply at the beginning of the video signal of Bianchi et al., because an artisan of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that a video guard band word would prevent misidentifications of the transitions between images (see Hwang et al., [0080]).

6. Claim 9 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bianchi et al. (see Patent Number above) in view of Easwar et al. (US 20010036231).

As to claim 9, Bianchi et al. teaches the system of claim 1. The claim differs from Bianchi et al. in that it requires that the television signal generator include a SoundVision, Inc, Clarity device.

In the same field of endeavor, Easwar et al. teaches the use of a SoundVision, Inc. clarity device as the image processor of its system (see [0065], Lines 9-15). In light of the teaching of Easwar et al., it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a SoundVision, Inc. Clarity device as audio/video processor of



Bianchi et al., because an artisan of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that a SoundVision, Inc. Clarity Device incorporates peripheral image processing on a single chip (see [0065], Lines 9-15), thereby decreasing space taken up in the device and consuming less power (*These are inherent consequences of implementing a "camera on a chip".*).

7. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bianchi et al. (see Patent Number above) in view of Sobol (US 20020071035).

As to claim 13, Bianchi et al. teaches the system of claim 1. The claim differs from Bianchi et al. in that it further requires that the docking station include a removable media device communicating with the battery-powered camera.

In the same field of endeavor, Sobol teaches a docking station for a digital camera (see Figure 1, docking station "118"; recess "150"), which comprises a removable media device communicating with the battery-powered camera (see [0022], Lines 10-18). In light of the teaching of Sobol, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a removable media device in the docking station of Bianchi et al. to communicate with the digital still camera of Bianchi et al., because an artisan of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that would allow the docking station and camera of Bianchi et al. to transfer video images to the TV of Bianchi et al. that were not taken with the particular camera in the docked position.

### ***Conclusion***

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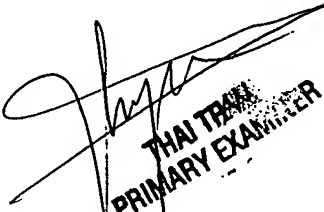
8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Anthony J. Daniels whose telephone number is (703) 305-4807.

The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 A.M. - 4:30 P.M..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thai Tran can be reached on (703) 305-4725. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

AD  
2/18/2005

  
THAI TRAN  
PRIMARY EXAMINER